

remain alive, this showing a pupal period of over four years, which is unusual in the saturniid moths.

JANUARY 17, 1907.—The President, Dr. Zabriskie, in the chair, and thirteen members present.

Mr. Edward Moore, of Brooklyn, was elected a member. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. L. Zabriskie; Vice-President, E. L. Graef, Corresponding Secretary, A. C. Weeks; Recording Secretary, George P. Engelhardt Treasurer, C. H. Roberts, Curator, Geo. Franck, Librarian, J. J. Levinson.

Prof. J. B. Smith was elected as delegate to the council of the New York Academy of Sciences.

FEBRUARY 7, 1907.—The President Dr. Zabriskie in the chair, and seventeen members and twelve visitors present.

Mr. Engelhardt addressed the Society on "Experiences in Collecting Along the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers," illustrated with lantern slides and three boxes of various insects; the subject relating to a vacation trip made during the past summer to those regions.

In his remarks, he called attention to Niagara Glen on the Canadian side of the Niagara River gorge, a place which, though sadly neglected by travellers, is exceedingly beautiful and affords a good opportunity for collecting, as the vegetation is exceptionally rich. He further spoke of his visits to Toronto, the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, the Saguenay River and Tadousac, a small village at the junction of the Saguenay and St. Lawrence, where a two weeks' stop had been made. He described the topography and the pursuits and primitive life of the French inhabitants of that region. Insects were fairly abundant and especially interesting, as showing a faunal similarity with the sub-alpine region of the White Mountains, N. H. The following species were among those exhibited: Lepidoptera—*Argynnis chariclea*, *Grapta gracilis*, *Lycaena couperii*, *Hyphoraia parthenos*, *Notodonta simplaria*, *Habrosyne rectangula*, *Catocala briseis*, *Albuna pyramidalis*, *Sthenopsis quadriguttatus*. Coleoptera—*Cincindela tranquebarica* var. *obliquata*, *C. longilabris*, *Dytiscus harrisii*, *Dichelonychia canadensis*, *subcittata*, *albicollis*, *Serica tristis*, *Xylotrechus*

*quadrimaculatus*, *Saperda imitans*. Among other orders Hymenoptera and Odonata were well represented.

Returning East, Mr. Engelhardt visited the White Mountains in N. H., where, on top of Mount Washington, he found aquatic insects very abundant in numerous small pools.

GEO. P. ENGELHARDT, *Rec. Secretary*.

---

The 22nd regular quarterly meeting of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society was held on November 25th, 1906, at the residence of Miss Julia D. E. Wright in Palo Alto. President Fuchs in the chair.

Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg gave a talk on the life history of the Blepharoceridæ.

Mr. J. C. Bradley gave a talk on the Entomological Society of America, urging the entomologists of the Pacific Coast to join the society.

Mr. Coolidge spoke on the distribution of *Colias alexandra* and *edwardsii*, the former being found in Eastern Oregon, the latter in Eastern Cascade Mountains, both occurring in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains.

Dr. Van Dyke exhibited a new *Hetaerius* from California. He made a few remarks upon the species of *Necrophorus* found in the vicinity of San Francisco. He spoke about the two common black ones: *guttula* and *pustulatus* var. *nigritus*; also of three maculate forms, *guttula* var. *hecate*, *vespilloides* and *marginata*, which he had found here. *H. pustulatus* var. *melshimeri* was credited to the State but he had never seen any specimens from it and doubted whether it would be found west of the Sierras. The various species of *Hetaerius* were spoken of, the fact that though messmates with ants, very little was known about their true habits, a field of investigation which was in great need of being exploited. Their distribution was discussed and the opinion ventured that our Coast belt would no doubt yield many new species of the same as well as other small and markedly specialized species, when it was thoroughly worked over. The main reason given for this belief was that our coast belt was the largest belt of territory in this country that had gained many species from the North, that had been little